

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;
for each cent.

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 21st day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the Real Estate, late of SAMUEL ASPER, deceased, viz:

No. 1. The "Mansion Tract," situated in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Busley, Isaac Asper, Abraham Busley and others, containing 77 Acres and 96 Perches.

On which are erected a one and a half story LOG HOUSE & LOG BARN, with an ORCHARD, a well, a pump, a fountain pump in the yard, and running water through the farm. There is a sufficiency of Meadows and Timberland.

No. 2. A Tract of unimproved WOODLAND, situated in said Township of Reading, adjoining lands of David Border, William Cresswell and others, containing 8 ACRES and 60 PERCHES, more or less.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by the Administrator, adjoining the premises mentioned in the day of sale, by A. M. BUSLEY, Adm'r. By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk. Aug. 27.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of ISAAC BEAMS, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 22nd day of September next, the following described valuable Property, viz:

A Tract of Land, situated in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Shill, Jacob Casatt, and others, containing 17 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two story LOG DWELLING HOUSE,

containing also a thriving ORCHARD of choice fruit, a sufficiency of excellent Meadows, and a never failing spring of water near the House. This property is situated on the public road leading from Hatterstown to New Chester.

Also, at the same time and place, the Personal Property late of said deceased, to wit: one Cow, two Sheeps, a Windmill, Stove, Cupboard, and a great variety of Household Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known and attendance given by SAMUEL BEAMS, Adm'r. By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk. Aug. 27.

REAL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the Subscribers, Executors of JOHN HERSEY, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 22nd day of September next, the following described Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

A FARM, containing 165 ACRES, more or less, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Samuel Lohr, Daniel Polley and George Trostle. Marsh Creek runs along one side of the farm, and the Turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg passes through it. It is also within a short distance of Trostle's Mill. There are good proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements consist of a two-story FRAME HOUSE, a double log Barn, Spring house, Smoke house, &c.; a young thriving ORCHARD of choice fruit, and a well of water near the house.

Persons wishing to view the premises, are requested to call upon Mrs. Hersey, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by ELIZABETH HERSEY, Executrix. By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk. Aug. 27.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of PETER FERRE, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 21st day of September next, the following described Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

A FARM, late the Home Place of Mr. Ferre, situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Am A. Myers, Jacob Ferre, Jacob Amstutzler, and others, containing 252 Acres, more or less.

Having large proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements consist of a two-story FRAME HOUSE, a double log Barn, Spring house, Smoke house, &c.; a young thriving ORCHARD of choice fruit, and a well of water near the house.

This has always been admitted to be one of the best grain producing farms in the whole neighborhood. Persons wishing to view the premises, are requested to call upon Mr. P. T. Tuckers, residing thereon. As the farm is a valuable piece of real estate, it will be offered in two parts, or in whole, as purchasers may desire.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JOHN B. BANNER, Jr., Adm'r. Aug. 27.

Teachers Wanted.

TWO Male and four Female Teachers will be wanted, in the different Free Schools of Haver, for the ensuing Winter Session, which will last six months. The schools to commence on the 1st of October next. Applications will be received till the 20th of September. Liberal salaries will be given. For further particulars apply to Dr. H. C. ECKERT, Secy., Haver, Aug. 6.

Choice Poetry.

RAIN DROPS.

Such things as these—written by Mary Neal, for the Adams Sentinel—are so refreshing to the spirit as the "rain drops" themselves to the thirsty flowers. They are full of poetic beauty.

These fall upon the earth, oh gentle rain!
Late drops of sympathy upon a brow
Sorely by the fever heat and racked with pain,
Earth's soothing angel thou!

As gentle woman at the bed of death,
Thou pou'st thy treasures on the frozen ground:
And the warm influence of thy genial breath
Refreshes all around.

I fit beside the brook whose turbid wave,
Surred by the heavy shower, runs swiftly on,
Whirls countless clouds, curls and uncurls, grave
Beneficent it, and is gone.

And as I gaze upon the pure, bright thing
That with its life, the earthward falls below,
And as each drop sends forth its tiny rings
That twine as they go.

I think the heaven's peace that fall
Down to the life of this enshrouded world,
Breathing their gentle influence over all,
Heaven's thoughts in mine are hurled.

And as these things that when at they go
Lark land in head and nudge into one,
So surely, holy spirits sent below
Leave with the angels gone.

On man's lips, when he drops upon the stream,
The bubbles rise to show where thou art known,
They float to earth on earth's sunny beam,
They rise, they are seen, they are gone!

If this, indeed, were all of life, oh sad!
To live to know a thing, and then to die,
Had I known a thing of earth, a cloud,
I would not have been here to die!

But now, to not the parting building there,
To know the earth, which it is true,
Around its form, which is too heavenly fair
To expose to human view.

The beautiful drop that darts beneath the stream,
To show the earth's beauty that it does,
The yearning soul returns its heavenly gleam,
To show its love to man.

Oh, human soul, as pearls beneath the brine,
Keep pure—unsullied by the human birth;
Stay near the wave, but let thy ruddy tinge
Be the last one of earth's life.

DREAMS.

They come around us,
With magical power,
To show us and to gladden
The lonely hour.

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FORGET AND FORGIVE;

OR, NEVER NURSE YOUR ENMITIES.

There are some individuals who seem disposed never to forget or forgive an injury, no matter how amply atoned for, or how perpetrated. They seek vengeance, and thus they nurse their bitter feelings for years. This, as it strikes us, is a false policy in many points of view. It is difficult to pursue the journey of life, without justling against some one, or being justled against ourselves. And if on every such occasion, we should board up the ill-fitting thus caused, life would become one long scene of care and anxiety, dissatisfaction and distrust. The wiser plan is to forget and forgive, to regard human nature as fallible, and human temper as impatient.

The most careful observer of that they have committed sins of omission or commission, that they have caused pain, impaired confidence, and provoked ill-will. They may not have intended anything of the kind, and yet, a hasty remark, or even a sudden look, has perhaps had the sad effect. There are perhaps few persons in the world, who are without enemies. It sometimes happens, too, that they cannot discover when or where they gave the offense, and thus they are unable to explain or make reparation. Nevertheless, ever and anon, some little incident occurs, calculated to show that the old feeling still exists, that the enemy still lives, and that an opportunity is never lost on the part of the aggrieved party, to retaliate and seek retribution. It is extremely difficult to bear all this, quietly, calmly and patiently. The "bitter angel" will whisper a generous policy, but the "little demons" of anger and passion which always find a place in the human mind and the human heart, are apt to prompt a course of retaliation, and thus the parties become still more widely separated.

A few days since we happened to converse with two old politicians, who, in years gone by, had been zealously opposed to each other. As they parted, we expressed surprise to one, especially as the other had travelled out of his way to assail him with more than ordinary warmth. The reply was, "I never nurse my enmities. Life has troubles and anxieties enough in the present, without haunting up the difficulties of the past." The remark was full of wisdom and philosophy. If we keep constantly before us all the anxieties of former years—if we never forget or forgive an offense—if we vex and perplex ourselves in relation to things that have gone by—if we recall, revive and recount the buried feuds of our periods—memory will become a curse to us, and the darkness of the past will constitute a perpetual shadow, and chill, depress and sully. If, moreover, we do not forgive others, how can we hope for forgiveness ourselves?—If again, we magnify into serious errors the thoughtless indiscretions of a man of passion, of pique or of prejudice, and foster such errors for years—how can we look for a more generous judgment in relation to our own infirmities.

That frame of mind is most to be envied, which is at peace with all the world—which feels that it has never unjustly committed a wrong or inflicted an injury—and that therefore there exists no just cause or reason for hostility or ill-will. Of course perfection cannot be found on earth. All are certain to err more or less, but it is in the power of all, either to explain an unintentional wrong, or to make reparation; and this, done, the cause for anger on the part of the injured should cease. But how often do we hear individuals exclaim, even to the receipt of a slight injury, that they "will never forgive"—viz, that they "will pursue the offender to the grave." They forget their own errors and infirmities, and often mistake or misapprehend the facts.

Difficulties frequently occur, because of contrary views. One person may be firmly impressed with a particular version of a transaction, while another may recollect the incident in a light or a spirit exactly the reverse. Both, too, may be equally at fault and conscientious. Why, then, should discord ensue, friendship be broken, cement engaged? But if, in the excitement of the hour, one or both should so far forget the proprieties of life, as to use harsh and unauthorized language, the honorable and manly course is to take back the improper words at the first opportunity, and thus, if possible, to repair the wrong, and all neutralize the sting. This, however, is not the way of the world, generally speaking. The unkind feeling thus hastily caused is nursed, becomes a source of bitterness through life, and often descends, unsmoothed and unsoftened, to the grave. In most cases, neither party will explain. Often, too, the cause of difference is reported to other persons, and in exaggerated terms; these repeat again and again, until a deadly feud is produced. The enmity is nursed and strengthened, from day to day and from year to year, until it becomes a passion, and a source of pain and grief to the parties.

And yet, we repeat, this is all wrong, unwise, ungenerous and unprofitable. It is far better, to forget and forgive, to explain and repair, than to keep up a constant source of anxiety, especially if the error be ours, or if it be mutual. And even when others are, and when we know or believe that they are, the aggrieved or injured party, it is at least magnanimous to seek and be satisfied with an explanation. The enemies that are nursed and thus constantly alive, become demons in the end, which do not only irritate the mind and embitter the heart, but impair the health and shorten life itself.

In other words, there are not a few individuals, who die victims to their own infirmity of temper. They fret, excite and exhaust themselves, until, at last, they fall into premature graves.—Penn. Inquirer.

The Newfoundland Dog's Vengeance.

BY OLD GRAY.

I was always fond of dogs. Goldsmith in his beautiful style, makes a touching and eloquent plea for the dog, when in alluding to a sort of mania for dog killing, which prevailed at the time of which he speaks, in consequence of an unreasonable apprehension of the spread of hydrophobia, he says among other fine things that the dog is the only animal which will leave his own kind voluntarily to follow man.

It is true, that the truth should bind man to be the dog's protector and friend. The American brig Cecilia, Captain Symmes, on one of her voyages, had on board a splendid specimen of the Newfoundland breed, named Napoleon, and his magnificent size and proportion, his intelligent head, broad white chest, white feet and white tipped tail, the rest of his body being black, made him as beautiful as his peerless mistress, who, no doubt would have been proud to possess him.

He was owned by a seaman named Lancaster, who was naturally good, extremely fond of him.

Captain Symmes, however, was not partial to animals of any kind, and had an unaccountable and special repugnance to dogs, so much so indeed, as if all his ancestors had died of hydrophobia, and he died of being bitten by his unfortunate predecessors.

This dislike he one day developed in a most shocking manner, for as Napoleon had several times entered his room and by wagging his great banner of a tail, knocked paper and ink off his desk, on the next occasion the captain seized a knife, and cut half the poor animal's tail off.

The dog's yell brought his master to the spot, and seeing the captain and the author of it, without a moment's hesitation he fell Captain Symmes to the cabin floor with a sledge hammer blow, which, had it hit the temple, would forever have prevented the captain from cutting off any more dog's tails.

The result was that Lancaster was put in irons, from which, however, he was soon released. Captain Symmes partly repented his cruel deed, on learning that Napoleon had once saved the owner's life.

The white shark as all my nautical friends are well aware, is one of the very largest sharks. It averages over twenty, and I have seen one twenty-seven and a half feet in length. It is generally considered to be one of the fiercest and most formidable of all sharks.

But a few days elapsed after the catastrophe of poor Napoleon ere he became the hero of a most thrilling occurrence, the very thought of which has often thrilled me with horror. During the interval the noble beast was not at all backward in exhibiting his wrath at the captain by low growls when he approached.

In vain did his master, fearful for the life of his dog, essay to check these signs of his anger. Captain Symmes, however, made all the allowance he could, and offered no further harm to him.

One morning as the captain was standing on the bowsprit, he lost his footing and fell overboard, the Cecilia then running about ten knots.

"Man overboard! Captain Symmes overboard!" was the cry and all rushed to get on the boat as they saw the swimmer striking out for the brig, which was rounded to; and as they felt especially apprehensive on account of the white sharks in those waters, they regarded his situation with the most painful solicitude.

By the time the boat touched the water, their worst fears were realized, for at some distance beyond the swimmer, they beheld advancing upon him the fish most dreaded in those waters.

"Hurry, hurry, men, or we shall be too late," exclaimed the mate, "What's that?"

The splash which caused this inquiry was occasioned by the plunge of Napoleon into the sea, the noble animal having leaped overboard the cause of the tumult from the bows of the vessel. He had noticed the captain's fall and the shout, and for a few moments had watched his feelings in deep growls as if in case of the peril of his late enemy and gratified at it.

His growls, however, were soon changed into those whines of sympathy which so often show the attachment of dog to man, when the latter is in danger. At last he plunged in, and rapidly making his way to the now nearly exhausted captain, who was aware of his double danger, and being but a feeble swimmer, made fainter and fainter strokes, while his adversary closed rapidly upon him.

"All boys, for dear life!" was the shout of the mate, as the boat now followed the dog, whose huge limbs propelled him gallantly to the scene of danger.

Slowly the fatigued swimmer made his way, while ever and anon his head sank in the water, and behind him the back of the voracious animal and all that fearful progeny was making, while Lancaster, in the bow of the boat, stood with a knife in his raised hand, watching alternately the captain and his pursuer, and the faithful animal who had saved his own life.

"Great God! what a swimmer!" exclaimed the men who marked the speed of the faithful animal. "The shark will have one, or both if we don't do our best."

The scene was of short duration. Ere the boat could extricate the dog, the enormous shark had arrived within three or four lengths of the captain and was turning over on his back, preparatory to swallowing the sinking man, and receiving him in his vast jaws, which now displayed their rows of long triangular teeth.

The wild shriek of the captain announced that the crisis had come. But Napoleon, who seemed inspired with increased strength, had also arrived, and with a fierce howl leaped upon the gleaming body of the shark, and buried his teeth in the monster's flesh, while the boat swiftly neared them.

"Save! if we're half as smart as that dog is!" cried the mate, as all saw the voracious monster shudder on the sea, and struggling with pain, turn over again, the dog retaining his hold and becoming submerged in the water.

At this juncture the boat arrived, and Lancaster, his knife in his teeth, plunged into the water where the captain also had sunk from view.

But a few moments elapsed ere the dog rose to the surface, and soon after, Lancaster with the insensible form of the captain.

"Pull them in and give me an ear!" cried the mate, "for that fellow is preparing for another launch."

His orders were obeyed, and the second onset of the marine monster was foiled by the mate's splashing water in his eyes, as he came again, and but a few seconds too late to snap off the captain's legs, while his body was drawn into the boat.

Followed a second time, the shark passed the boat, plunged and was seen no more, but left a track of blood on the surface of the water, a token of the severity of his wounds from Napoleon. The boat was pulling towards the brig, and not many hours elapsed before the captain was on deck again, feeble from his efforts, but able to appreciate the services of our canine hero, and most bitterly to lament his own cruel act which had mutilated him forever.

"If I could give my right arm!" he exclaimed, as he patted the Newfoundland who stood by his side, "if I could only repair the injury I have done to that splendid man in my family. John Grey likes white teeth; my teeth are of a pretty good color, I think; and my hair is as black as jet, though I say it; and John, if I mistake not, is of the same opinion."

11 o'clock.—Rose from the table, the company all desirous of walking in the fields; John Grey would lift me over every stile, and twice he squeezed my hand with great vehemence. I cannot say that I should have any objections to John Grey; he plays at prison bars as well as any country gentleman, and he never misses church on Sundays.

8 o'clock.—Poor farmer Robinson's house burnt down by accident. John Grey prepared a subscription for the benefit of the farmer, and gave no less than four pounds himself with this benevolent intent. Memorandum.—Never saw him look so handsome as at this moment.

4 o'clock.—Went to prayers.

5 o'clock.—Fell the pond.

7 o'clock.—Supper on the table; delayed in consequence of farmer Robinson's misfortune. Memorandum.—The goose pie too much baked, and the pork roasted to rags.

9 o'clock.—The company fell asleep. These late hours very disagreeable. Said my prayers a second time. Fell asleep, and dreamed of John Grey.

Young America.

A lady was questioning a New York citizen of six years old, as to his amusements and companions.

"And now tell me, dear," she said at last, "among all these playmates of yours, haven't you some little girl that you love better than all the rest? One that you dance with more, and take more requests to, than any one else?"

"Show me that boy of my age in New York that hasn't," was the prompt, off-hand reply of the little man of the world.

An Irish tailor, making a gentleman's coat and vest too small, was ordered to take them home and let them out.

Some days after the gentleman meeting his tailor, inquired how he was progressing with his garments? "Be the gray goose of Meeks, yer honor, an' wasn't I lucky?—Coming home, who do you think I should meet but Paddy McShane, the Irish piper. Well, yer honor's clothes fitted him tight as the cork in old Noah's whiskey bottle, an' he jabsers I jist let it out to him at a shilling a week, sure."

A Turkish enthusiast at Constantinople lately cut off two yards of the telegraphic wire, which he brought to his house, in the hope of being the first to know the news. When taken up for the clock, he admitted the fact, but added that all he wanted to learn was the fall of Sebastopol. Another Turk cut the wire in two in order to see if the interior was blown.

"My dear," said Mrs. Docherty to her daughter, "you should not hold your dress so very high in crossing the street."

"Then, ma'am," replied the maiden, "how shall I ever show the beauty of my flannel petticoats that have almost ruined my eyesight to manufacture? I'm sure I don't care if the beads look at me." Mrs. Docherty spoke of the sin of vanity, and the beauty of her dress, and walked off into the chamber.

A friend just from Saratoga tells us that fashion at that hollow place has taken another abrupt variety. He tells us that dresses are growing shorter and shorter both at the top and bottom, and with a legitimate consequence he told us he was obliged to leave for fear the stage would soon prove a fact in fiction—he fear I really that reticence would meet.

You can generally tell how popular you are with a lady by the length of time she keeps you waiting whilst dressing to receive you.

Within the limits of Liberia, including the Maryland colony, there are fifty mission stations, with as many clerical, and more than as many assistant missionaries, and fifteen hundred communicants, two high schools, from forty to fifty others, and fifteen hundred scholars. The Methodist Conference consists of 21 preachers, all colored, and 1301 church members, of whom 116 are natives, besides 15 Sunday schools, and 839 scholars, fifty of the latter being natives. The Methodists also have 20 week day schools, attended by 513 scholars, 7 native students, attended by 127 scholars, and one seminary at Monrovia for the higher branches of education. The building in which this is located cost \$10,000. The Baptists have 15 stations, 20 colored missionaries, 7 teachers, 4 native assistants, 13 day schools, with 430 pupils, and a total of 600 communicants. The Presbyterians have 2 ordained ministers, 1 licentiate, 3 churches, 116 members, 3 Sunday schools, besides the Alexander high school, and a number of day schools. The Episcopalians have three churches, an orphan asylum, 4 settled ministers, 1 candidate for holy orders, 4 common schools, 1 high school, with 5 teachers and 150 scholars. The Episcopalians have five missionary stations among the natives, and have reduced to writing the language of one tribe. In these missions they have eight or ten native teachers, 3 candidates for holy orders, two ordained native ministers, and about a hundred native children in the boarding schools of the missions.

The health of Liberia improves as the country becomes settled, and the character of its diseases better understood. Now, the malarial fever rarely proves fatal when proper attention is paid to the sick. According to President Roberts, the number of deaths in Liberia is three per cent, smaller than in New England and Canada, among the same class of population, thus attesting the fact that a tropical climate is better adapted to the constitution of the African race.

DEATH AND ROMANCE.—At St. Louis, on the 27th ultimo, an inquest was held on the body of Jacob Hill, who had committed suicide, when some interesting facts were developed which lent a most romantic interest to the affair. Early in June last Mr. Hill's wife died in child-bed, and the mother and child were buried in a lot in the German Protestant graveyard. Daily since then he has visited the grave, often spending hours there. He had enclosed the lot with a fence and profusely ornamented it with flowers. On Saturday morning he visited it for the last time, and after tracing on one of the tombstones an inscription with a pencil, laid down upon the grave and blew his brains out with a pistol.

Profitable Farming.—Mr. C. Dewees, of Hunter's Bottom, (Ky.) has raised and sold from four acres of ground, a part of his crop, 408 barrels of potatoes for the handsome sum of \$755. Last year Mr. D. sold from an orchard of one and a half acres upwards of \$700 worth of peaches. The present season he has sold his entire crop of peaches, to go to Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Chicago.—Madison Farmer.

A Town without a Hotel.—In the town of Deverly, Mass., which contains a large and prosperous community, there is not, it is said, a single hotel or place of public entertainment. A stranger in the place, who was left by the cars a few days ago, could find no lodgings for the night, and was obliged to walk into Salem. We doubt if this case has a parallel in the country.

Unusual Longevity.—In the shrewd making town of Lynn, Mass., there are said to be eight persons now living who are over ninety years of age, one of whom has almost reached his ninety-seventh birthday. Besides these there fifty-five who have attained the age of eighty years. They seem to last, both body and soul.

Old Dr. Foster, who practiced in the "healing art" at Bedford, some years ago, was in the habit of cooking up all sorts of roots and herbs into medicines and specifics, and trying them upon his wife, and if they did not kill her, he was ready for all his other patients.

A Long Dry Spell.—The law may be compared to a snail-fight, at the end of which it is discovered that the coats of the contestants are missing. The fact is the lawyers, whilst their clients were perambulating one another, have quietly walked off with them!

Spiggs asks, if a fellow in the usual mix-up of a rather respectable boarding house, gets entangled with one of the fair boarders, and if she after steady sitting, with the usual amount of sighing suggests the possibility of her middle finger ring fitting his smallest finger, is he to take it as a hint to pop the question, and that successful issue is certain?

To weep for fear is childish; to weep for anger is womanish; to weep for grief is human; to weep for compassion is divine; but to weep for sin is Christian.

Some wise person advises: When you lay off, sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about it."

A bachelor the other morning remarked that since he saw the needle as like the enemy of sin in the parable, they war while the husbandmen sleep.

A single transgression of the law of God breaks a link in the chain that connects us with him, and sets us adrift on the stream of destruction.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to convene, in such notice what officers are to be elected; I, HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this Public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held in said County, on the Second Tuesday of October next, (the 9th,) in the several Districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germantown, at the house now occupied by Levi Cripe, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Miley, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the townships of Luthero and Huntingdon, at the house formerly occupied by Anthony Shaeffer, in the township of Huntingdon.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millerstown.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by David Newcomer, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Meadville, in the public School-house in the town of Bendersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Strasburg, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hanoverstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Stallsmith, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowingo, at the house of John Busby, in McSherrystown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Sadler, in Heidersburg.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Monrovia, at the house of Geo. Snyder, in said township.

In the Thirteenth district, composed of the township of Mount Pleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situated at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School-house in Hampton.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and township of Berwick, at the public School-house in Abbottstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Jacob Lefever, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School-house in Middletown, in said township.

At which time and places will be elected One Canal Commissioner; One Member of Assembly; One County Treasurer; One Commissioner; One County Auditor; and One Director of the Poor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1849, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, viz:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Greene, and Erie, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket: Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Also—In and by virtue of the 14th section of the act aforesaid, every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, &c. also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Senate or Common Council of any City, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding office or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also—That in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to elections, and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be construed, as to prevent any militia officer or through officer, from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

And in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is directed that the inspectors and Judges be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them and by the same act.

And be it further directed, in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, aforesaid, that one of the Judges of each of the different districts aforesaid, who shall have the charge of the certificates of the number of votes which shall have been given for each candidate for the different

offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which shall be on Friday the 12th of October aforesaid, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for any person or persons of the offices aforesaid.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 3, 1855.

WE CAN'T BE BEAT!

THE ARRIVAL OF SPLENDID NEW GOODS!

I HAVE the pleasure of announcing to my Friends and the public generally, that I have just received and opened a large and splendid supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

The consist in part of French, English and American CLOTHS, of all colors, from \$2 to \$5; Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Plain and Fancy Linens, together with a variety of Pant Stuffs, from 12 1/2 cents up, Vestings, in large variety.

For the Ladies, we have SILKS, Silk Tissue, Linen Lustres, Alpaca, Lanes, Gingham Lawns, Gingshams, 100 cents up; Laine Milla, Plain and Plaid, Jaconets, Laine Plais, Mous de Laine, Calicoes from a tip up; also, Silk, Kid, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Thread, Swiss, Cambric and Cotton Lanes and Edgings. Also, Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.

Our present stock is large, and has been selected with great care, both as regards Style, Quality and Price, and as our motto is "Small Profit and Quick Sales," we hope all who wish GREAT BARGAINS will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. L. SCHICK. April 9.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

A. ARNOLD has just returned from the City, with the largest and cheapest stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, ever before offered to the citizens of the County, consisting in part of French Black, Brown, Blue and Olive Cloth, Fancy and Black Cassimeres, Satin, Cassimere, Marcellus, and other Vestings, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Sateen, for Men's wear. Berages, Berage de Laines, Mous de Laines, &c., &c.

For Ladies' wear, also, a large and splendid assortment of BONNETS, Parasols, Mens' Cansons, Straw, and Palm-leaf HATS. He invites all to come and examine his Stock of Goods. He assures them he will sell 30 per cent cheaper than any other House in Town.

April 2.

HO, THIS WAY!

New Goods by the Quantity.

PANTON & COBEAN

HAVE just returned from the City, with a splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, of every description, and price.

White Beaver Hats, White and Black Silk, do. Panama, Canton, Straw and Chip Hats, Kosuttu, Cattan, and every variety of Soft Hat.

Also—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots & Shoes, Gaiters, Baskins, Jenny Linns, &c.—All of which will be sold low, for Cash, or Country Produce.

W. W. PAXTON. ALEXR COBEAN. May 14.

THE CHEAP STORE.

WE have just opened and offer to the Public, the best and cheapest assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods

ever received in the Borough. Having purchased with great care, and being determined to sell cheap, we can offer, without fear of competition, the largest and most desirable assortment, and at a cheaper rate than can be obtained in or out of the Borough. We would respectfully call the attention of our friends and customers to our fine assortment of Black and Fancy

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and Vestings, Cashmeres, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Pant Stuffs of every description, Nankentoe, Trest, &c.

FOR THE LADIES—we can show a splendid variety of

Dress Goods, Berages

of all colors, Berage De Laines, Mous de Laines, Lanes, Brilliantines, Silks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Fans, New Styles, Swiss, &c., &c. OF QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES

we have our usual supply.

Grateful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Call and examine our stock and satisfy yourselves that our's is THE CHEAP STORE.

No trouble to show Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, Sign of the Red Front.

April 9.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

VERY CHEAP.

George Arnold

HAS just received at his Merchant Tailor Shop—where he has experienced workmen constantly employed making up—An extensive assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Brown and Claret Fancy Cloth, suitable for the season; also, a large stock of plain and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmeres, Summer Cassimeres, Silk, Satin, and every variety of plain and fancy Vestings, Linen Brilliantines, Lattices, and Dress Goods of every kind for Men's and Boys' wear. Constantly on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, and on short notice will make up a garment at any time. The Clothing is all of our own making, and will warrant them to be done in the very best manner, and as for prices we challenge competition. Our Cloth, Cassimeres, &c., &c., are unusually cheap. Give us a call, our object is to please. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

April 2.

Summer Goods at Reduced Prices.

WISHING to make room for Fall purchases, we will sell off our large assortment of SUMMER GOODS 50 per cent cheaper than ever. Now is the time for bargains at

JULY 23. FAHNESTOCKS.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

A. ARNOLD has now on hand, and is constantly making up SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, to which he invites the attention of all in the town and country. He will accept any house in the town or country.

April 2.

CHEWING TOBACCO, A first rate article, on hand and for sale at

SAMSON'S.

NEW GOODS.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

GEO. ARNOLD

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Cheap Cloths, Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Claret, plain and fancy Cassimeres of every variety, Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Ladies' Dress Goods in great variety, Mens' wear of every description, a cheap lot of Domestic; also, DeLage, Alpaca, Poplin, Alpaca DeLage, Gingham, M. Delaines, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Hats, Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c.

Being determined not to be undersold, we pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as any other establishment in this place, or elsewhere. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

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Spring and Summer Goods

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C



GEITYSBURG:

MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1855.

We have been almost daily interrupted as to whether the Whigs of this County would settle a County Ticket this fall. At a general reply, we mention that, so far as we have any knowledge in the matter, no Whig Ticket will be settled.

Whig State Convention.
A Convention of Whig Delegates from different Counties of the State assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. There were between 20 and 30 Counties represented; the number of Delegates present about 40. We have not yet received a full report of the proceedings—but shall have them in time for our next. There was a good deal of Whig feeling evinced, and a clearly defined intention to rally round the old Whig Flag, although it be for the moment borne down by the tornado of the day. The resolutions breathe the true Whig spirit, and are such as must meet the approval of a large majority of our citizens.

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Monster Apple.
Mr. HAMILTON SILLIS, of Cashtown, has sent us a specimen of the Apples which grow there. It is a little "shod" of all we have seen noticed—measuring 15 inches in circumference, and weighing 1 pound 6 ounces.

The Managers of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company" elected their officers on Monday last, as follows:

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Ruehler.
Treasurer—David McCleary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

The Annual Report of the Company will be found in our advertising columns, and shows its affairs to be in a very prosperous condition.

College and Seminary.
The public exercises connected with the closing of the Summer Session of the Seminary and College will take place during the present week. The announcements are as follows:

On Sabbath morning, the Baccalaureate Address by President Baurer.

On Tuesday evening—Address to the Alumni of the Seminary by Rev. F. R. Aepel, of Hagerstown, Md., with several addresses by the young men about to leave the Institution.

On Wednesday morning, the Anniversary of the Pirenkosian Society; in the afternoon, Addresses before the Literary Societies of the College by Judge Weissel, of Hagerstown, and President Allen of Philadelphia; in the evening, Address to the Alumni of the College by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, of Pittsburgh.

On Thursday morning, the Commencement exercises will take place, beginning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Our last accounts from Norfolk are truly distressing. On Tuesday the deaths were 63—on Wednesday 46, and the number of new cases 60. In Portsmouth, on Wednesday, 25 deaths and 20 new cases.

The Petersburg Express, in recording the death of Avery Williams, in Portsmouth, says he is the nineteenth member of the Williams family that has fallen a victim to the epidemic.

The citizens of Sussex and Greenville, Va., on Monday despatched a train to Portsmouth with 500 chickens, besides a large quantity of butter, eggs, meal, flour, corn, bacon, sheep, &c., in addition to money sent to Petersburg to buy groceries, port and lemons for the sick.

The whole number of deaths in Norfolk, since the disease broke out, is said to be fully 1200.

Beef Cattle in New York.—About 4,500 beef cattle arrived at New York last week, and on Wednesday 1,000 were offered for sale, when prices rather declined. Prices, it is said, did not average 9 cents per lb.—This, the Tribune says, is a variation of about six cents a pound from the highest market day of last spring, and makes a difference in the cost of beef for one hotel in that city of a \$1,000 a week, and a very large difference in the expenses of all meat eating families.

The Trustees of the State Agricultural Society have selected the farm of Gen. James Irvin, in Centre county, as the site for the State Farm School. The farm was donated for the Society, and a bonus of \$10,000 was offered by citizens of Centre county.

A Lady Fire Department.—The Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) Register states that the safety of Yarmouth from fire has, of late, depended entirely upon the efforts of the volunteer fire companies evoked for the occasion. These companies are composed chiefly of ladies, and have proved their efficiency on two several occasions during the past fortnight. The Register says "that the vigorous exercise attendant upon these exertions so much improved the complexion and brightened the charms of the ladies, that several desperate bachelors have expressed their intention to get fire to some other buildings for the pleasure of seeing the 'department' turn out in force."

California presents a different moral and religious aspect now from what it did in the days of vigilance committees and lynch law. There are in the State no less than forty Methodist pastors, nine Episcopalians and nine Baptist, all in charge of prosperous churches. Under the pressure of public opinion the Legislature has passed stringent laws for the suppression of gambling, which have been rigorously enforced in the chief cities.

A Generous Firm.—It is stated, says the Boston Post, that a dry goods firm in that city, divided five thousand dollars among the clerks in August, being the amount of profits accruing in that month over and above the percentage which the firm has fixed as a limit of what they wish to make.

Temperance made Easy.—A bar keeper in Rutland, Vt., complains that the authorities have put back the temperance cause for years by prosecuting him. He says that the people were becoming so well satisfied that they took liquor from him that he was forced to stop, and if he had been let alone he would have got them out of his mouth in a drink of water within six months.

The Fever at Norfolk.
The tidings from Norfolk continue to be of the most terrible and heart sickening character. The official report announces 154 deaths in the past three days, viz: 64 on Wednesday, 49 on Thursday, and 41 on Friday. Dr. Rogers has died, Dr. Thacker, of Wilmington, has also died.

Democratic County Ticket.
The Democratic Convention of Delegates to settle a County Ticket met on Monday last, and selected the following persons:

Assembly—ISAAC ROBINSON, of Mountpleasant.
Commissioner—HENRY A. PICKING, of Reading.
Director of the Poor—GARRET BAIN, of Strabala.
County Auditor—JOHN HOEFERMAN, of Mountpleasant.
County Treasurer—J. LAWRENCE SCHICK, of Gattysburg.

Hon. J. B. DANNER, Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

The returns of the election in Maine show the election of the Fusion ticket of Whigs, Democrats, &c. over the Republicans. The latter have lost the Governor and Legislature. The whole affair is so much jumbled together, that we cannot tell "which is which"—but we believe it is considered a kind of triumph of the anti-Maine law party, so far as regards the Legislature. When the smoke is blown off, we shall be able to see who are killed and wounded.

The latest news from Sebastopol is to the effect that a despatch from Gen. Simpson states that the works of the Allies were making satisfactory progress. They have placed 150 new mortars in position before Sebastopol. The Russians have doubled the garrison of that place, and are preparing for a desperate defence. The Allies expect the most favorable result from the bombardment.

The steamer Canada sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 98 passengers and \$511,000 in specie.

On Monday last, the 2 o'clock train which left Harrisburg for York, when about 8 miles from the former place, ran over a cow which was lying on the track, precipitating the engine, tender and baggage car down an embankment of several feet, killing the fireman (Wm. Able) instantly, and severely scalding the engineer (John Stroble), that he died on Tuesday evening. There was no other person injured.

The new Governor of Kansas (Mr. Shannon) arrived at Westport on the 31st ult. He was serenaded and being called out made a speech, in which he said he regarded the Legislature as legal and its acts binding, and would exert his authority to enforce them. He declared himself in favor of slavery in Kansas. If this be true, the President has just "played into their hand," by the removal of Mr. Reeder, and the appointment of Mr. Shannon.

Alabama Election.—The full returns of the vote for Governor of Alabama at the recent election show the following result: For Winston, Democrat, 43,538; for Shortridge, Know-Nothing, 32,162—majority for Winston 11,406.

Calls Accepted.—Rev. Mr. Rizer, of Payton, Ohio, has accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation of Middletown, Md. Rev. G. P. Krauth, of Winchester, Va., has accepted a call to a Lutheran church at Pittsburgh.

The Salt Lake City people have their troubles as well as others. The United States soldiers have been playing the mischief with the hearts of the Mormon girls. Brigham Young says they have corrupted the morals of the women, and he threatens the soldiers terribly if they return to play the same game again. The soldiers have gone, and with them a number of the Mormon girls.

Wholesale Removal.
A board of naval officers was appointed under an act of the last Congress to retire certain officers from service in the Navy. They have just made a report on the subject, which has been approved by the President. About 200 officers have leave to retire—under three grades, the "Retired," the "Purloughed," and the "Dismissed." The "Retired" receive the same salaries they have been in the habit of receiving when not on duty—a Captain, for example, \$2500 a year. The "Purloughed" of the same grade will receive but \$1250 a year; and the "Dismissed" nothing at all.

The Howard Association of Norfolk have been gathering the children who have been left orphans at Norfolk and Portsmouth by the devastating scourge. They are now said to number not less than 250. Their parents having been swept off by the fever, the little ones were left bereft and helpless amid the dead and dying. Baltimore has stepped forward, and offered them an asylum, and they will be under the care of humane and philanthropic ladies until the authorities of the two stricken cities are prepared to reclaim and provide for them. They are to be taken to a beautiful asylum, located on the heights of Gwynn's Falls, two miles from Baltimore. No less than 2,000 ladies in Baltimore were engaged on Tuesday laboring with their needles to make up garments in which to clothe them on leaving for Baltimore, in order that no infection may be brought with them. They were expected to arrive at Baltimore by the boat on Saturday morning, and conveyed in omnibuses to their asylum.

Dr. Smith, of Columbia, and Dr. Marshall, of Baltimore, who went to Norfolk to attend upon the sick, died on Monday last, and were buried side by side. Of a party of 11 doctors and nurses who went down to Norfolk on the 20th ult., four doctors and one nurse are dead.

The internments in the Protestant burial grounds at Norfolk since the fever broke out, have been 670 up to Tuesday last, and in the Catholic cemetery 230—making up the sad total of 900 in 39 days, or an average of 21 per day. At this rate the entire population of Norfolk would die off in little more than two years.

The wounded by the railroad accident at Burlington, nineteen in number, remain there without any marked changes for the worse. Some time must yet elapse before some of them can be removed to their homes with safety. The body of Mr. Otis Fisk was removed on Saturday to Connecticut, where he leaves a widow and ten children. Mr. Hayward, of South Carolina, has gone home. The wounded remaining are Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Mrs. Hulseman, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Caroline Pringle, and Messrs. Kelley, Finley O. Kane, Pow, Dixey, Taylor, Mrs. Phelps and the servant girl Caroline.

Wait for the Wagon.—An exchange paper says that politicians who are in doubt into which vehicle to get, had better not be in a hurry, but quietly wait for the wagon. A light small order of tinkers are trying to connect a vehicle to run on three wheels, but as it has been tried before, it cannot be accomplished. The old style of wagons is the safest, and all that is wanted is the grease and energy to make them run again over the track. In the meantime don't be in a hurry, but keep cool, for before November there will be time enough to select choice seats.

An Unfortunate Family.—Capt. Pendleton, of the schooner "E. H. Pendleton," of Gloucester, Mass., was drowned in that harbor on Sunday evening. He was just returned from a fishing cruise. He was the twelfth one of a family of fourteen sons who have been drowned.

Ex-President Fillmore, it is said, has declined the honor of a Doctorate of Laws from the University of Oxford, which Lord Palmerston and other great men of England were desirous to have conferred on him, and this on the ground that he had not received a University or other College education.

The American citizens sent out by Government to take lessons in war at Sebastopol obtained the Emperor's permission to visit Sebastopol and then Sebastopol—but the latter, it is said, only on condition that they should not afterwards go within the lines of the allied forces.

Advance in Powder.—The Pittsburg Gazette notices an advance of fifty cents per keg in powder, and a large advance in saltpetre, caused by the continuation of the European war, which has caused a large export demand for the article. The Gazette quotes blasting at \$4 and rifle at \$5 25.

Sul Canality.—Mrs. Evans, of Baltimore, after washing an infant ten months old in a tub of water, laid it on the floor while she left the room. Meanwhile a large child put the infant back in the tub, and attempted to resume the washing of it; but unfortunately the poor baby's head was kept under water so long that when the mother returned she found it dead.

Revival of an Old Trick.—An "exiled Hungarian Count," who was recently imprisoned at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and who created a tremendous excitement among the aristocratic circles, was not to have kept a "white man" farther of New York.

The Siege of Sebastopol.
On the afternoon of the day the bombardment was commenced shells from the mortars of the allies ignited, and a number of them exploded in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage. Captains Oldfield and Hammet were killed during the day, and the British loss was 188.

The Russians are expected to offer the allies another battle near the Cemetery. The Russians are daily expecting the arrival of Gen. Parmentier, with 9,000 cavalry, 8,000 infantry and 100 guns.

European Crops.—The New York papers have been asserting that the crops in Europe, especially in Germany, were bad. The latest advices represent that the harvest accounts were good from all quarters.

The weather continued propitious, and the promise of a good harvest had had the effect to lessen the price of bread in England, and that a further reduction was expected. Attempts will be made to keep up prices, but the abundant yield of the crops at home and abroad make such attempts very desperate.

Col. Thomas H. Benton is busily engaged at Washington upon his "Thirty Years in the Senate." His powers of body and mind, it is said, are taxed to the utmost, and no other—but Col. Benton could undergo the daily labor that he now performs. A letter says:

The second volume of his great work will be ready for the press early in the spring. It will be recollected that he lost by fire last winter all the notes and manuscripts intended for this volume; yet, by indefatigable toil and the exercise of his great intellect, he will soon be ready to supply his publisher with the manuscript copy of his second volume. This is a great national work, and will tend much to give tone to American literature.

Hospital-shirts have made their appearance in Broadway, N. York, and Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in the greatest abundance. A lady recently visiting those cities writes to a Baltimore paper that both old and young have adopted them—"every one appearing to be delighted with the revival of this old and unique fashion." It may, moreover, be a matter of interest to devoted husbands and indulgent fathers, to learn that the "extra fixings" cost only about three dollars, when obtained from a professional modistes. We merely allude to this subject as an event of the day, and without a design of interfering with matters in which we have no direct concern, further than heralding the advent of the "shop-fashions" in our "fashionable" thoroughfares.—*Examiner.*

Fine for Profane Sleeping.—In the town of Liberty, in Texas, a fine of \$25 is imposed upon every man who utters an oath in the presence of a woman. It would be still better if the punishment were extended to those who commit the offence in the presence of their children. To any one who has a son or a daughter, it is painful to pass along our streets, and witness the profanity and obscenity which render children so soon corrupted by bad example.

Blindly Tragedy in Nebraska.—Several persons, some said to be members of the Nebraska Legislature, recently attempted to oust a squatter named Davis, who had encroached his log house. A battle then ensued, and firearms were freely used. A man from Iowa named Goss, another man named Purple, had his arm broken, and two others were wounded. The wife and children of Davis, it is stated, were killed.

A Car Load of Merchandise Destroyed.
ALBANY, Sept. 8.—An car on the Boston railroad containing merchandise, caught fire coming into East Albany yesterday. Some ten or fifteen thousand dollars worth of goods, owned by western merchants, were destroyed with the car.

Western Grain in Transit for the East.
DETROIT, Sept. 7.—From reliable data it is estimated that there is now stored upon Lake Michigan, bound to this port, not less than 163,350 bushels of wheat, and about 130,000 of Indian corn.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The morning express train from Cincinnati ran off the track on the Mad River Road, near Kenton. The fireman was killed, and the engineer and conductor badly injured. The passengers all escaped.

Cut off the Wrong Coat Tail.—The Pittsburg Dispatch says:—On last Friday evening Mr. David Hutchinson, a gentleman who resides in Eighth ward, was on a boat at the canal basin for the purpose of purchasing produce. To pay for a lot of oats he had bought, he pulled out a large roll of bank notes, and after making his payment, carelessly put the remainder of his money in one of his coat pockets. In a few minutes one of his coat tails was missing—cut off by some lurking rascal who hoped to obtain the roll of notes, but who, fortunately for Mr. Hutchinson, was disappointed. The villain had cut off the wrong coat tail. In the remaining one Mr. Hutchinson's coat money, amounting to \$200, was safe. He certainly met with a narrow escape, for the thief "came within one of it."

Flour Mills at Oswego, N. Y.—There are sixteen flouring mills, with eighty-four run of stone, capable of manufacturing about ten thousand barrels per day at Oswego, N. Y. There is perhaps no point in the United States or in the world where the manufacture of flour is conducted upon so large a scale as in Oswego. The facilities for handling grain are extensive; the elevating capacity about thirty-six thousand barrels per hour, and the storage room equal to about two millions two hundred thousand bushels.

The Right Kind of Farming.—T. P. Huntington, of Hadley, Massachusetts, has a crop of corn of not less than 40 bushels to the acre, growing on what was last year a mere sand hill, not valued at over \$25 per acre. Guano was applied to the field last spring.

One in every six of the men, women and children of Newmarket, England, is a pauper, and the total number of paupers in the town exceeds 16,000.

Well Done, Whigs of Massachusetts!
We have more than usual satisfaction in transferring to our columns the following article from that sterling Whig paper, the Boston Courier. It is copied from its number of Wednesday last:

"MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—While fusion and confusion are raising a head in our State politics, it is gratifying to see that all the true Whigs, young and old have but one feeling—which is to preserve the Whig party, and to have a Whig nomination. In talking with friends who belong to the Whig party, and who have no aspirations in politics at all, except that they wish that the Whig party of Massachusetts shall be kept alive, we hear but one voice, and that is, that the party shall meet in Convention, nominate candidates, and give men who belong to its ranks an opportunity to vote for them. The true Whigs of the State do not inquire now whether they are in a majority or a minority. They have nothing to do with the political arithmetic, or with counting up votes upon a proslavery or anti-Maine-lawism on the other. We are to have a straight Whig ticket in Massachusetts; and while we regret to see a few men, who have participated in all our triumphs and have been borne down in all our defeats, rushing to new parties for the sake of prominence, as they did last year, and are likely to do this year, we have only to say that the Whig body is upon its feet, and those who believe in their own party and disbelieve in all fusions will try their strength at the next November election against all outsiders. It is of little consequence to them whether defeat or victory shall rest upon their banners; but they are not at all unsure of victory. While their foes are divided they are united; while those who are opposed to them have a multitude of leaders, who are all pulling different ways, each one looking for his own aggrandizement or for the safety and

have just received a fresh supply of
BROTHERS, to which we invite the
of merchants. Our stock of SIL-
has been considerably increased, and
be secured by giving us a call.
FARNESTOCK BROTHERS.

R. M. You will meet on Friday
coming next, in the Wigwam, (McCa-
hilly) at 10 o'clock. Punctual atten-
requested.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, & Co. of R.
are wishing to connect themselves
Trade, will please apply to any of
Sept. 30.

Oats and Corn,
ATED at the Store of
and Bk.
JOHN HOOK.

Racon, --
Shoppers will give 2 cents in Cash.

One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Sept. 11.—The steamer Africa arrived here this morning at 2 o'clock, with Liverpool dates of Saturday, Sept. 1st. The news from the Crimea is entirely a detail of previous operations and of the battle at Tchernaya. The official reports show that this was in truth a most decided victory for the Allies.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

Generals Simpson and Pelissier report that the Russian attack on the allied lines in the Tchernaya was a deliberate effort on their part to raise the siege. If they had succeeded in holding the heights which they had at one time gained during the battle, they intended to have made a further attack upon the allies at four points. Documents found upon the body of a dead Russian officer clearly indicate this.

General Simpson estimates the Russian force on the occasion at 55,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry and 160 guns. The French had only 12,000 men and four batteries engaged; the Sardinians 4,500 men and 24 guns, and the English had only one battery.

The Russians advanced three successive times to the crest with the most determined and unflinching bravery. Three times they carried the bridge and crowned the heights on the opposite shore but as often were they repulsed with terrible slaughter by the allies. Finally the Russians were forced to retire, their retreat being covered by their own batteries.

Another Russian attack near the Cemetery was anticipated.

THE LOSSES OF THE COMBATANTS.
General Pelissier calls the French loss 17 officers killed, 55 wounded; 172 men killed, 150 missing and 1,160 wounded. The Sardinians lost 250 men. The Russian loss was 3,000 men killed, 5,000 wounded and 1,500 wounded made prisoners. The Russians admit great losses and say three of their generals were killed.

The Russians who were in this engagement had just arrived in the Crimea.

THE BOMBARDMENT REHEARSED.

Gen. Simpson says that the Russian and Malgoff works were bombarded on the 17th ult., with as much effect as had been anticipated.

Gortschakoff telegraphs that on the night of the 27th affairs continued unchanged at Sebastopol. The fire of the allies, he says, was occasionally very strong.

A NEW MOVEMENT.

The allies were preparing to cross the Tchernaya river, and follow up the advantage gained over their enemy. Active operations at Sebastopol were to be delayed until this movement was effected.

An officer of rank just from the Crimea says that the French have not more than fifty-five thousand bayonets and the British seventeen thousand en ligne before Sebastopol. This however does not include the garrisons at Kamiesch and Constanti-nople, or the army of reserve, nor the sick, wounded, and convalescent in those quarters.

The occasional fights, the shells thrown into the camp by the Russians, exposure, hard duty, and casualties of every kind occasion a dreadful waste of life, costing, in killed, wounded, and sick, an average of six hundred men daily. I do not see how they are going to keep up the army to one hundred thousand effective bayonets en ligne without an extra conscription, which would create great discontent. It is true that the cholera has nearly disappeared in the camp; but dysentery is as fatal as ever and carries off great numbers. Scoury also exists to a very considerable extent, and there is a great want of water. Even what they have in use is muddy and limey, which has an injurious effect on the health of the troops. Both armies are over-run with body vermin, from which the poor sick suffer dreadfully, as their clothes are alive with this worst of Egyptian plagues.

The Russians are pouring in reinforcements, and the French admit their army has 175,000 men in the Crimea, and that the scene may soon change by the Russians becoming the assailants. The British army there will soon be composed mostly of foreigners, the sum of all Europe. Their manner of recruiting creates great dissatisfaction in Italy and Germany.

It is distressing to hear the details of the sick and wounded. At Kamiesch there are 15,000 to 19,000; at Constanti-nople still as many or more. From the latter place they are, so soon as they are in any way able to embark, returned to the south of France. During the last eight days four thousand have arrived; and from Toulon to Port Vendre, on the coast of Spain, the hospitals are overflowing. The landing of these poor sick and mangled fellows, looking like walking ghosts, is truly distressing. Scarcely an American vessel there but what has lost a portion of its crew by disease; and if they, with all the comparative comforts on board their own ships, and only doing ordinary sailor's duty, suffer in that way, what must be the extent of suffering and loss among those actively and constantly engaged on military and naval duties?

Later from the Coast of Africa.

BONTO, Sept. 8.—We have dates today from the Coast of Africa to the 15th of August. Advice from Bathurst state that troubles have broken out between the British and the Molling tribe. A party of government officers were fired upon by the latter, in consequence of which the Governor of Sierra Leone had organized a force and proceeded against them.

The force, while on its way, was attacked by the Mollings in ambush, the Governor wounded, two officers killed, and two wounded. In the skirmish 40 native troops were killed.

Hostilities still continued, and the assistance of the French Artillery, from Goree, having been obtained, an expedition was to proceed from Bathurst to crush the foe.

The Changes of Life.—The Boston Post says that a man, once well known in the business community, but who for several years has been fast running down, was brought before the Police Court on Saturday, and sentenced as a vagabond, to four months in the House of Industry. It is related of his assumptions in his earlier days, when surrounded with the advantages which wealth gave him, that he objected to being another party, less favored, sit next to him in church; in the religious of the wheel of fortune, he is a vagabond, and his despised neighbor one of the largest ship owners of this city.

A farmer in Bond County, Mo., has an orchard of 500 fruit trees, from which he receives an income of \$2,000.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1865.

We have been almost daily interrogated as to whether the Whigs of this County would settle a County Ticket this fall. As a general reply, we mention that, so far as we have any knowledge in the matter, no Whig Ticket will be settled.

Whig State Convention.

A Convention of Whig Delegates from different Counties of the State assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. There were between 20 and 30 Counties represented; the number of Delegates present about 40. We have not yet received a full report of the proceedings—but shall have them in time for our next. There was a good deal of Whig feeling evinced, and a clearly defined intention to rally round the old Whig Flag, although it be for the moment borne down by the tornadoes of the day.

The resolutions breathe the true Whig spirit, and are such as must meet the approval of a large majority of our citizens. Joseph Henderson, Esq. of Washington county, was nominated as the candidate for Canal Commissioner. His high reputation as a man of integrity and business qualifications, pointed him out as the one just suited for the occasion.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

After adopting resolutions against Know-Nothingism, and in favor of an independent Whig organization, and then assembling all the harm it could, the Convention adjourned.

One year ago and less, the "Star" professed to be a Whig paper, and justly denied the charge of Know-Nothingism—Now it disavows such above. It has sold out bodily to Know-Nothingism, and as if to quiet its qualms, for so sudden a desertion, is the more violent for that its change is more recent; of late it has grown splotchy, and indulges in its last issue, in flings at those who, by their consistent adherence to their and its former faith, have silently rebuked its defection. It charges them with laboring to break down Americanism—and the Whig State Convention with "adopting resolutions against Know-Nothingism."

Now let us see, what, in the opinion of this recent and zealous convert, it is to adopt resolution against Know-Nothingism.

Here is the Resolution complained of—Resolved, That we fully and distinctly re-assert those doctrines of religious liberty and the rights of conscience which the fathers of the Republic enshrined on all our Constitutions of Government, State and National, and that the exercise by a citizen, of his religious or political opinions, shall not be a ground for his exclusion from public office, or from participation in public affairs and trusts.

Now, face the music, Sir Oracle, and point out what line of error in this Resolution is obnoxious to your taste or judgment. Put your finger upon it; and let the people know (for you no longer labor to make the simple believe that you are not a live Know-Nothing.) what is it against Know-Nothingism. We have been assured by others who defend your new faith, that it does not oppose or proscribe any citizen on account of his religious belief. Where then, in this affirmation of principles, is the portion that so offends your olfactory? Is it the assertion of the doctrine of religious liberty? Do you really believe that all who do not hold religious or political dogmas such as you profess, are liable to come under the ban and to be abridged, if not of the right of suffrage, assuredly of the enjoyment of any office or trust in the gift of the people. If not, where is the attack on Know-Nothingism?

But you are still further shocked at the Whig State Convention adopting resolutions in favor of an independent Whig organization! Did you suppose that all men can throw off their principles, as their old clothes? Did you not have the charity to suppose, that with some citizens, consistency is a jewel, and that with them there was sincerity in political faith: that there were those whose memories could at least serve them for nine months as to the political principles they then avowed, and this without their own printed avowals of opposite doctrines staring them in the face at each shifting of their political range?

But to the climax—"And thus (the Convention) accomplished all the harm it could?" Harm? To whom? Not to that noble body of true WHIGS, which exists throughout this Commonwealth, but to those who have deserted. Ah! that degradation is like that of the recent soldier on the field of battle, who lately depicted the halls that followed him, but not to endanger his front. "The whole proceedings were very lame." Come, neighbor, be honest, and confess that this exhibition of weakness was because the Convention was not "lame" enough for your purpose, and that of your co-conspirators. True, that is the word. It would not—it could not—it was of better stuff than to be so; but if the Convention could only have cringed and truckled and fawned, and been "very lame," it would not have met with rebuke at your hands. But to the sequel—"The only effect of this movement will be to withdraw a few thousand votes from the American Candidate for Canal Commissioner."—probably enough, &c. With what authority do you "withdraw" and deserting? talk about withdrawing uncommitted Whig votes from a fellowship in which they never were and never intend to be? "Somebody that?" Ah! to what a base abuse, language can be perverted! Let men who have "withdrawn" from the Whig ranks know that the community knows their true position.—If they have gone after the "fish-pot," and third-rate for hire, let them at least have modesty enough not to turn upon those who have the honesty of purpose to stand by their well earned principles.—Let them have after a train to report "I am Sir Oracle, and what I say goes, with, let us dog bark!"

It is believed that not a single "Republican" has been elected to the State Senate. Last year they elected the State Senate, and all but 10 members of the House. This year they will themselves have more than 90 in the House, out of a total of 151.

Monster Apple.

Mr. HAMILTON SMITH, of Cashtown, has sent us a specimen of the Apples which grow there. It is a little "ahead" of all we have seen noticed—measuring 15 inches in circumference, and weighing 1 pound 6 ounces!

The Managers of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company" elected their officers on Monday last, as follows: President—George Swope. Vice President—Samuel R. Russell. Secretary—J. A. Buehler. Treasurer—David McCrory. Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Haintzleman.

The Annual Report of the Company will be found in our advertising columns, and shows its affairs to be in a very prosperous condition.

College and Seminary.

The public exercises connected with the closing of the Summer Sessions of the Seminary and College will take place during the present week. The announcements are as follows:

On Sabbath morning, the Baccalaureate Address by President BAUGHMAN.

On Tuesday evening—Address to the Alumni of the Seminary by Rev. F. R. Aspasch, of Hagerstown, Md., with several addresses by the young men about to leave the Institution.

On Wednesday morning, the Anniversary of the Phrenokosmian Society; in the afternoon, Address before the Literary Societies of the College by Judge Weissel, of Hagerstown, and President Allen of Philadelphia; in the evening, Address to the Alumni of the College by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, of Pittsburg.

On Thursday morning, the Commencement exercises will take place, beginning at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Our last accounts from Norfolk are truly distressing. On Tuesday the deaths were 63—on Wednesday 45, and the number of new cases 60. In Portsmouth, on Wednesday, 25 deaths and 20 new cases.

The Petersburg Express, in recording the death of Avery Williams, in Portsmouth, says he is the nineteenth member of the Williams family that has fallen a victim to the epidemic.

The citizens of Sussex and Greenville, Va., on Monday despatched a train to Portsmouth with 500 chickens, besides a large quantity of butter, eggs, meal, flour, corn, bacon, sheep, &c., in addition to money sent to Petersburg to buy groceries, pork and lemons for the sick.

The whole number of deaths in Norfolk, since the disease broke out, is said to be fully 1200!

Beef Cattle in New York.—About 4,500 beef cattle arrived at New York last week, and on Wednesday 1,900 were offered for sale, when prices further declined. Prices, it is said, did not average 9 cents per lb.—This, the Tribune says, is a variation of about six cents a pound from the highest market day of last spring, and makes a difference in the cost of beef for one hotel in that city of \$1,000 a week, and a very large difference in the expenses of all meat eating families.

The Trustees of the State Agricultural Society have selected the farm of Gen. James Irvin, in Centre county, as the site for the State Farm School. The farm was donated for the Society, and a bonus of \$10,000 was offered by citizens of Centre county.

A Laidly Fire Department.—The Yarmouth (Mass.) Register states that the safety of Yarmouth from fire has, of late, depended entirely upon the efforts of the volunteer fire companies evoked for the occasion. These companies are composed chiefly of ladies, and have proved their efficiency on two several occasions during the past fortnight. The Register says "that the vigorous exercise attendant upon these exertions so much improved the complexion and brightened the charms of the ladies, that several desperate bachelors have expressed their intention to set fire to some other buildings for the pleasure of seeing the 'department' turn out in force."

California presents a different moral and religious aspect now from what it did in the days of vigilance committees and Lynch law. There are in the State no less than forty Methodist pastors, nine Episcopalian and nine Baptist, all in charge of prosperous churches. Under the pressure of public opinion the Legislature has passed stringent laws for the suppression of gambling, which have been rigorously enforced to the effect of closing.

A Generous Firm.—It is stated, says the Boston Post, that a dry goods firm in that city, divided five thousand dollars among the clerks in August, being the amount of profits accruing in that month over and above the percentage which the firm has fixed as a limit of what they wish to make!

Temperance made Easy.—A bar-keeper in Rutland, Vt., complains that the authorities have put back the temperance cause for years by prosecuting him. He says that the people were becoming so well trained that they took liquors from him which were two-thirds water, and if he had been let alone he would have got them so that they would have drunk clear water within six months.

Democratic County Ticket.

The Democratic Convention of Delegates to settle a County Ticket met on Monday last, and selected the following persons: Assembly—ISAAC ROBINSON, of Hamilton.

Commissioner—HENRY A. PICKING, of Reading.
Director of the Poor—GARRET BRINKMEIER, of Straban.
County Auditor—JOHN HOGGEMAN, of Mountpleasant.
County Treasurer—J. LAWRENCE SCHICK, of Gettysburg.

Hon. J. B. DANNER, Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

The returns of the election in Maine show the election of the Fusion ticket of Whigs, Democrats, &c. over the Republicans. The latter have lost the Governor and Legislature. The whole affair is so much jumbled together, that we cannot tell "which is which"—but we believe it is considered a kind of triumph of the anti-Maine law party, so far as regards the Legislature. When the smoke is blown off, we shall be able to see who are killed and wounded.

The latest news from Sebastopol is to the effect of August. A despatch from Gen. Simpson states that the works of the Allies were making satisfactory progress.—They have placed 150 new mortars in position before Sebastopol. The Russians have doubled the garrison of that place, and are preparing for a desperate defence. The Allies expect the most favorable result from the bombardment.

The steamer Canada sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 98 passengers and \$511,000 in specie.

On Monday last, the 2 o'clock train which left Harrisburg for York, when about 3 miles from the former place, ran over a cow which was lying on the track, precipitating the engine, tender and baggage car down an embankment of several feet, killing the fireman (Wm. Ahly) instantly, and so severely wounding the engineer (John Stroble), that he died on Tuesday evening. There was no other person injured.

The new Governor of Kansas (Mr. Shannon) arrived at Westport on the 31st ult. He was screened and being called out made a speech, in which he said he regarded the Legislature as legal and its acts binding, and would exert his authority to enforce them. He declared himself in favor of slavery in Kansas. If this be true, the President has just "played into their hand," by the removal of Mr. Reeder, and the appointment of Mr. Shannon.

Alabama Election.—The full returns of the vote for Governor of Alabama at the recent election show the following result: For Winston, Democrat, 43,658; for Shortridge, Know-Nothing, 32,162—majority for Winston 11,496.

Calls Accepted.—Rev. Mr. Nizer, of Dayton, Ohio, has accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation of Middletown, Md.; Rev. C. P. Krauth, of Winchester, Va., has accepted a call to a Lutheran church at Pittsburg.

The Salt Lake City people have their troubles as well as others. The United States soldiers have been playing the mischief with the hearts of the Mormon girls. Brigham Young says they have corrupted the morals of the women, and he threatens the soldiers terribly if they return to play the same game again. The soldiers have gone, and with them a number of the Mormon girls.

A man named Conrad Resapol, residing near Jefferson, York county, hung himself on Tuesday last. He was about 65 years of age, and owned some valuable property. No cause is known for the rash act.

A man was killed in Clark county, Arkansas, on the 29th ult., by a child nine or ten years of age. The child's father was engaged in a fist fight with another man, when the child ran up and stuck a knife into his adversary, killing him almost instantly.

To give an idea of the extraordinary expenses now being incurred by the remaining citizens of Norfolk, a correspondent mentions that a gentleman was compelled to pay one hundred and fifty dollars for a medical coffin for his deceased daughter!

Insurrection in Bengal.
The insurrection which has broken out in Bengal, India, is composed of the Santals and other tribes occupying the Rajahmunda Hills—a bold and hazy race. They number from thirty to fifty thousand men, acting in five parties, and are armed with axes, poisoned arrows, and a few fire arms. They have spread over the country a hundred miles in extent, destroying everything European, and pretend that they are led by their god in person. The few Europeans have entrenched themselves until assistance shall arrive. The insurrection was so little anticipated that there was not a thousand troops within a hundred and fifty miles.

The Fever at Norfolk.
The tidings from Norfolk continue to be of the most terrible and heart sickening character. The official report announces 154 deaths for the past three days, viz: on Monday, 59; Tuesday, 53; Wednesday, 42. On Wednesday 59 new cases were reported. Dr. Briggs has died. Dr. Beachy, of Wilmington, has also died.

Retired of an Old Trick.—An "exiled Hungarian Count," who was recently banished at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and who created a tremendous sensation among the unmarried ladies, turned out to have been a journeyman barber of New York.

Wholesale Removal.
A board of naval officers was appointed under an act of the last Congress to retire certain officers from service in the Navy.—They have just made a report on the subject, which has been approved by the President. About 200 officers have leave to retire—under three grades, the "Retired," the "Furloughed," and the "Dismissed." The "Retired" receive the same salaries they have been in the habit of receiving when not on duty—a Captain, for example, \$2500 a year. The "Furloughed" of the same grade will receive but \$1250 a year; and the "Dismissed" nothing at all.

The Howard Association of Norfolk have been gathering the children who have been left orphans at Norfolk and Portsmouth by the debulating scourge. They are now said to number not less than 250. Their parents having been swept off by the fever, the little ones were left bereft and helpless amid the doom and dying. Baltimore has stepped forward, and offered them an asylum, and they will be under the care of humane and philanthropic ladies until the authorities of the two stricken cities are prepared to reclaim and provide for them. They are to be taken to a beautiful asylum, located on the heights of Gwynn's Falls, two miles from Baltimore. No less than 2,000 ladies in Baltimore were engaged on Tuesday laboring with their needles to make up garments in which to clothe them on leaving for Baltimore, in order that no infection may be brought with them. They were expected to arrive at Baltimore by the boat on Saturday morning, and conveyed in omnibuses to their asylum.

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Dr. Smith, of Columbia, and Dr. Marshall, of Baltimore, who went to Norfolk to attend upon the sick, died on Monday last, and were buried side by side. A party of 11 doctors and nurses who went down to Norfolk on the 29th ult., four doctors and one nurse are dead.

The interments in the Protestant burial grounds at Norfolk since the fever broke out, have been 610 up to Tuesday last, and in the Catholic cemetery 220—footing up the sad total of 830 in 39 days, or an average of 21 per day. At this rate the entire population of Norfolk would die off in little more than two years.

The wounded by the railroad accident at Burlington, nineteen in number, remain there without any marked changes for the worse. Some time must yet elapse before some of them can be removed to their homes with safety. The body of Mr. Ois Fisk was removed on Saturday to Connecticut, where he leaves a widow and ten children. Mr. Lynam, of South Carolina, has gone home. The wounded remaining are Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Miss Newbold, Mrs. Hulseman, Mrs. Boyce, Mr. Caroline Tringle, and Messrs. Kelley, Finley O' Kane, Paw, Dixey, Taylor, Mrs. Phelps and the servant girl Caroline.

Wait for the Wagon.—An exchange paper says that policemen who are in doubt into which vehicle to get, had better not be in a hurry, but quietly wait for the wagon. A light small order of tinkers are trying to connect a vehicle to run on three wheels, but as it has been tried before, it cannot be accomplished. The old style of wagons is the safest, and all that is wanted is the grease and energy to make them run again over the track. In the meantime don't be in a hurry, but keep cool, for before November there will be time enough to select choice seats.

An Unfortunate Family.—Capt. Pendleton, of the schooner E. S. Pendleton, of Gloucester, Mass., was drowned in that harbor on Sunday evening. He was just returned from a fishing cruise. He was the twelfth one of a family of fourteen sons who have been drowned.

Ex-President Fillmore, it is said, has declined the honor of a Doctorate of Laws from the University of Oxford, which Lord Palmerston and other great men of England were desirous to have conferred on him, and this on the ground that he had not received a University or even a College education.

The American Officers sent out by Government to take lessons in war at Sebastopol obtained the Emperor's permission to visit Cronstadt & then Sebastopol—but the latter, it is said, only on condition that they should not afterwards go within the lines of the allied forces.

Advance in Powder.—The Pittsburgh Gazette notices an advance of fifty cents per bag in powder, and a large advance in saltpetre, caused by the continuation of the European war, which has caused a large export demand for the article. The Gazette quotes saltpetre at \$1, and rifle at \$5 25.

Sid Casuality.—Mrs. Evans, of Baltimore, after washing an infant ten months old in a tub of water, laid it on the floor while she left the room. A minute a large, barefooted child entered the room, and attempted to resume the washing of it; but unfortunately the poor baby's head was kept under water so long that when the mother returned she found it dead.

Retired of an Old Trick.—An "exiled Hungarian Count," who was recently banished at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and who created a tremendous sensation among the unmarried ladies, turned out to have been a journeyman barber of New York.

The Siege of Sebastopol.
On the afternoon of the day the bombardment was commenced shells from the mortars of the allies ignited, and a number of them exploded in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage.—Captains Oldfield and Hammet were killed during the day, and the British loss was 128.

The Russians are expected to offer the allies another battle near the Cemetery. The Russians are daily expecting the arrival of Gen. Parmitie, with 9,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry and 160 guns.

European Crops.—The New York papers have been asserting that the crops in Europe, especially in Germany, were bad. The latest advices represent that the harvest accounts were good from all quarters; that the weather continued propitious; that the promise of a good harvest had had the effect to lessen the price of bread in England, and that a further reduction was expected. Attempts will be made to keep up prices, but the abundant yield of the crops at home and abroad make such attempts very desperate.

Col. Thomas H. Benton is busily engaged at Washington upon his "Thirty Years in the Senate." His powers of body and mind, it is said, are taxed to the uttermost, and no other but Col. Benton could undergo the daily labor that he now performs. A letter says:

The second volume of his great work will be ready for the press early in the spring.—It will be recollected that he lost by fire last winter all the notes and manuscripts intended for this volume; yet, by indefatigable toil and the exercise of his giant intellect, he will soon be ready to supply his publisher with the manuscript copy of his second volume. This is a great national work, and will tend much to give tone to American literature.

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Hooped skirts have made their appearance in Broadway, N. York, and Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in the greatest abundance. A lady recently visiting those cities writes to a Baltimore paper that both old and young have adopted them—"every one appearing to be delighted with the revival of this old and unique fashion." It may, moreover, be a matter of interest to devoted husbands and indulgent fathers, to learn that the "extra fixings" cost only about three dollars, when obtained from a professional modiste. We merely allude to this subject as an event of the day, and without a design of interfering with matters in which we have no direct concern, further than heralding the advent of the "hoop" fashion in our "fashionable" thoroughfares.—*Economist.*

Fine for Profane Swearing.—In the town of Liberty, in Texas, a fine of \$25 is imposed upon every man who utters an oath in the presence of a woman. It would be still better if the punishment were extended to those who commit the offence in the presence of their children. To any one who has a son or a daughter, it is painful to pass along our streets, and witness the profanity and obscenity which tender childhood is compelled to hear.

Bloody Tragedy in Nebraska.—Several persons, some said to be members of the Nebraska Legislature, recently attempted to enter a squatter named Davis, who barricaded his log house. A battle then ensued, and fire-arms were freely used. A man from Iowa named Goss, another man named Purple, had his arm broken, and two others were wounded. The wife and children of Davis, it is reported, were killed.

Serious Railroad Accident.—An accident of a serious nature occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Tuesday, a short distance from Greensburg. It appears that four individuals were upon the track, and being unperceived by the engineer, were run over by the cars, two of the party being killed instantly, a third severely and the fourth slightly injured. The whole party, it is supposed, were drunk, from the fact that after the accident a jug of whiskey was found lying near by the scene of the occurrence.

The name Tetotolism is said to have originated in the stammering of a speaker at a temperance meeting, who declared that nothing would satisfy him but total abstinence. The audience eagerly caught up the pun, and the name was adopted by the champions of the cause.

Potatoes.—A merchant of Albany has contracted for 500 bushels of Mercer potatoes, raised in Russell county, to be delivered between now and the first of January next, at \$1 per barrel. Mercers sold last winter at \$1.

Another Poisoned Wedding Party.—A dispatch states that at a party given near Bruceville, in Haywood county, Tenn., a few days ago, forty-five of the guests were poisoned. One man is dead, and several other persons are not expected to recover. The poison was contained in some of the ingredients of cake and on the occasion.

Singular Fidelity.—The Nantucket Inquirer mentions the singular fact that one of the children of that place has at different periods lost eight relatives by drowning.

His father, three brothers, two brothers-in-law, a nephew, and a son have found a watery grave. What is no less singular, seven of them were drowned in the vicinity of Nantucket and the adjacent waters; the eighth was lost in the Pacific Ocean. A case parallel to this we never heard.

Wool Done, Whigs of Massachusetts!
We have more than usual satisfaction in transferring to our columns the following article from that sterling Whig paper, the Boston Courier. It is copied from its number of Wednesday last:

"MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—While fusion and confusion are raising a head in our State politics, it is gratifying to see that all the true Whigs, young and old have but one feeling—which is to preserve the Whig party, and to have a Whig nomination. In talking with friends who belong to the Whig party, and who have no aspirations in politics at all, except that they wish that the Whig party of Massachusetts shall be kept alive, we hear but one voice, and that is, that the party shall meet in Convention, nominate candidates, and give men who belong to its ranks an opportunity to vote for them. The true Whigs of the State do not inquire now whether they are in a majority or a minority. They have nothing to do with the political arithmetic of Fusionism on one side and Maine-lawism or anti-Maine-lawism on the other. We are to have a straight Whig ticket in Massachusetts; and while we regret to see a few men, who have participated in all our triumphs and have been borne down in all our defeats, rushing to new parties for the sake of prominence, as they did last year, and are likely to do this year, we have only to say that

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled, "An act to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 24th of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Election to be held, and to enjoin in such notice what officers are to be elected; I HEREBY, THOMAS, Sheriff of the County of Adams, do, therefore, hereby give this Public notice to the Electors of the said County of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION.

will be held in said County, on the Second Tuesday of October next, (the 9th), in the several districts composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First district, composed of the Borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second district, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Levi Upp, in the town of Littlestown, in the township of Germany.

In the Third district, composed of the township of Oxford, at the house of Widow Miles, in the town of New Oxford.

In the Fourth district, composed of the township of Lebanon, at the house of Anthony Shaeffer, in the township of Huntingtown.

In the Fifth district, composed of the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, at the Public School-house in Millersville.

In the Sixth district, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house now occupied by David Newcomer, in the town of East Berlin.

In the Seventh district, composed of the township of Menallen, in the public School-house in the town of Beadlersville.

In the Eighth district, composed of the township of Strasburg, at the house of Jacob L. Griss, in the town of Hagerstown.

In the Ninth district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Stallsmith, in said township.

In the Tenth district, composed of the township of Conowingo, at the house of John Buehler, in the township of Hagerstown.

In the Eleventh district, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of Samuel Seiler, in the township of Hagerstown.

In the Twelfth district, composed of the township of Mount Pleasant, at the public School-house in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to the Two Taverns, the other from Hagerstown to Haverhill.

In the Fourteenth district, composed of the township of Reading, at the public School-house in the township of Reading.

In the Fifteenth district, composed of the Borough and township of Berwick, at the public School-house in Abbotstown.

In the Sixteenth district, composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Morris, in said township.

In the Seventeenth district, composed of the township of Union, at the house of Enoch Lefter, in said township.

In the Eighteenth district, composed of the township of Butler, at the public School-house in Middlestown, in said township.

At which time and places will be elected One Capital Commissioner; One Member of Assembly; One County Treasurer; One Commissioner; One County Auditor; and One Director of the Poor.

Particular attention is directed to the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1819, entitled "An act relative to voting at elections in Adams, Dauphin, York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Franklin, and Schuylburg, from and after the passage of this act, to vote for all candidates for the various offices to be filled at an election on one slip or ticket: Provided, That the office for which every candidate is voted for, shall be designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same—that it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the counties of Adams, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, Green, and Erie, viz:

Section 2. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 3. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 4. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 5. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

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Section 7. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 8. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 9. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 10. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 11. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 12. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 13. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 14. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 15. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 16. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 17. That any fraud committed by any person voting in the manner above prescribed, shall be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

offices then and there voted for at their respective districts, shall meet on the third day after the election, which shall be on Friday the 10th of October, at 10 o'clock, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, then and there to make a fair statement and certificate of the number of votes, which shall have been given at the different districts in the county of Adams for any person or persons of the offices aforesaid.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff,
Sherriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Sept. 3, 1855.

THE CHEAP STORE.

WE have just opened and offer to the public, the best and cheapest assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods ever received in the Borough. Having purchased with great care, and being determined to sell cheap, we can offer, without fear of competition, the largest and most desirable assortment of goods that can be purchased in or out of the Borough. Our friends and customers to our fine assortment of Black and Fancy

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, and Vestings, Cassimets, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Pant Stuffs of every description, Nankeen, Twill, &c.

FOR THE LADIES—we can show a splendid variety of

Dress Goods, Berages of all colors, Berage De Laines, Mous de Laines, Laines, Brilliantines, Silks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Fans, New Styles, Swiss, &c., &c.

OF QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES we have our usual supply.

Grateful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of patronage. Call and examine one stock and satisfy yourselves that our's is the CHEAP STORE.

No trouble to show Goods.
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
Sign of the Red Front.

April 9.

WE CAN'T BE BEAT!

Another Arrival of Splendid New Goods!

I HAVE the pleasure of announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I have just received and opened a large and splendid supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

They consist in part of French, English and American CLOTHS, of all colors, from \$2 to \$10; and Fancy Cassimets, French, English and American, from \$1 to \$5; and a variety of Pant Stuffs, from \$1 to \$5; and a variety of Vestings, in large variety.

For the Ladies, we have SILKS, Silk Tissues, Linen Laces, Alpaca, and all the latest fashions, from \$1 to \$10; also, French, English and American, from \$1 to \$5; and a variety of Pant Stuffs, from \$1 to \$5; and a variety of Vestings, in large variety.

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER,
April 9.

NEW GOODS.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

GEO. ARNOLD

He has just received from the City a large stock of NEW GOODS as has been offered to the public at any time, among which are

Cheap Cloths, Black, Blue, Olive, Brown and Cream, plain and fancy Cassimets of every variety, Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Ladies' Dress Goods in great variety, Men's wear of every description, a cheap lot of Domestic and Foreign Linens, Flannels, Alpaca, Broadcloths, Ginghams, M. Delaines, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Bonnets, Hats, Groceries, Queensware, &c., &c.

Being determined not to be undersold, we pledge ourselves to sell as cheap as any other establishment in this place, or elsewhere. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

April 2.

TO CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER,
No. 212 Chestnut Street, near 9th, Philadelphia

Have now open a large stock of

CARPETINGS.

Embracing the new and leading styles in Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrains & other Carpets, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Sept. 11.

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of public patronage.

The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS are received. Call and see them.

April 14.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

VERY CHEAP.

George Arnold

Has just received at his Merchant Tailor Shop, where he has experienced workmen constantly employed making up—an extensive assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Brown and Cream, French Cloths, suitable for the reason; also, a large stock of plain and fancy Cassimets, Tweeds, Cassimets, Summer Cassimets, Silk, Satin, and every variety of plain and fancy Vestings, Linen Drillings, Lattens, and Dress Goods of every kind for Men's and Boys' wear. Can constantly on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, and on short notice will make up a garment at any time. The Clothing is all of our own making, and will warrant them to be of equal cheapness and quality. Our Cloths, Cassimets, &c., are unusually cheap. Give us a call, our object is to please. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

April 2.

Summer Goods at Reduced Prices.

WISHING to make room for Fall purchases, we will sell our large assortment of SUMMER GOODS cheaper than ever—Now is the time for bargains at

FAHNESTOCKS.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

ARNOLD has now on hand, and is constantly making up SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers. He will sell at a low price, and on credit to his old customers in the town of York.

April 2.

CASSIMERS—very cheap, and on credit to his old customers.

2. HOKK

TRUSSES! TRUSSES! TRUSSES!

C. H. NEEDLES,
Truss and Brace Establishment,
S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Importers of the French Trusses, combining extreme lightness, ease and durability.

Hemorrhoidal or ruptured patients can be cured by wearing amounts, as below—Selling number of inches round the hips, and stating side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5. Double—\$5, \$6, \$8, and \$10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss. Also for sale in great variety.

Dr. Banning's Improved Patent Body Brace.

For the cure of Prolapsed Uteri; Spinal Protrusion; and other Braces, Braces, Chest Expander and Erector Braces, adapted to all cases of Spinal Protrusion and Weak Lungs; English and American Trusses, Supporters, Strappings—male and female.

Also Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants, July 30.

JUST FROM THE CITY!

Fancy Goods of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen.

MISS McLELLAN

Has just returned from the City with a superior assortment of Fancy Goods, to which she invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen as being equal to anything in the market, and which will be sold low on the principle of "Quick sales and small profits." The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of

Silks, De Laines, Gingham, Calicoes, Cassimets, De Laine, Cotton, Cloth, Merino, Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Ribbons, Artificial, Black Veils, Blue do, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconet & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mitts, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, Gentlemen's Collars, Combs of all kinds, &c.

Call and examine our goods. It will give you pleasure to show them.

April 2.

LOOK HERE!

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

J. S. GRAMMER has just returned from Philadelphia with as handsome and cheap assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods as ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of Cloths—Black and Fancy Cassimets, Macassar for Pants and Vests, Satinets, &c. Also Berages, Berage De Laines, Cloth Berages, Calicoes, Silks, Satins, Gingham, and Swiss Flanneling, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., &c. Also Calicoes from a tip-up—also, Silk, Kid, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves, Hosiery, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Thread, Swiss, Cambric and Cotton Laces and Edgings. Also—

Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.

Our present stock is large, and has been selected with great care, both as regards Style, Quality and Price, and as our motto is "Small profits and quick sales," we hope all who will call will find GREAT BARGAINS will give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. L. SCHICK,
April 9.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

A. ARNOLD has just returned from the City with the largest and cheapest stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, ever before offered to the citizens of the Town or County, consisting in part of French Black, Brown, Blue and Olive Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimets, Satin, Gingham, Muslin, and other Vestings, Towels, Kentucky Jeans, and Satinets, for Men's wear.

Berages, Berage De Laines, Mous de Laines, &c., &c.

For Ladies' wear, also a large and splendid assortment of BONNETS, Parasols, Men's Cans, Straw, and Palm-leaf HATS.

He invites all to come and examine his Stock of Goods. He assures them he will sell 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in Town.

April 2.

HO, THIS WAY!

New Goods by the Quantity.

PAXTON & COBEAN

Have just returned from the City with a splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, of every description, and price.

White Beaver Hats, White and Black Silk, do. Panama, Canton, Straw and Chip Hats, Kosuch, Cuban, and every variety of Soft Hat.

Also—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots & Shoes, Gaiters, Buckins, Jenny Linds, &c.—All of which will be sold low, for Cash, or Country Produce.

W. W. PAXTON,
ALEX. R. COBEAN,
May 14.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

VERY CHEAP.

George Arnold

Has just received at his Merchant Tailor Shop, where he has experienced workmen constantly employed making up—an extensive assortment of Black, Blue, Olive, Green, Brown and Cream, French Cloths, suitable for the reason; also, a large stock of plain and fancy Cassimets, Tweeds, Cassimets, Summer Cassimets, Silk, Satin, and every variety of plain and fancy Vestings, Linen Drillings, Lattens, and Dress Goods of every kind for Men's and Boys' wear. Can constantly on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, and on short notice will make up a garment at any time. The Clothing is all of our own making, and will warrant them to be of equal cheapness and quality. Our Cloths, Cassimets, &c., are unusually cheap. Give us a call, our object is to please. Quick sales and small profits is our motto.

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April 2.

CASSIMERS—very cheap, and on credit to his old customers.

2. HOKK

Professional Cards.

JAMES G. REED,
OF THE COUNTY AT LAW,
Office late of Hon. D. M. SYSTER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.
April 12.

W. M. D. McLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel".
Office: Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street.)
Attorney and Solicitor.

For the recovery of Back-Pay Suspended Bounty and other claims against the Government of Washington, D.C., and American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

E. HERVEY.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS for the State of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 15.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

Has his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REV. C. N. HOLCHUCK, Prof. M. Jacobs, H. L. Bangler, H. A. Mulholland, M. L. Stoecker.

April 15.

NOW IS THE TIME!

S. WEAVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has resumed the Dressing business, at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desirous of securing perfect fitting garments of all kinds of French, English and American Cloths, and all the latest fashions, from \$1 to \$10; also, French, English and American, from \$1 to \$5; and a variety of Pant Stuffs, from \$1 to \$5; and a variety of Vestings, in large variety.

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce. To punctual customers a credit of six months.

J. S. GRAMMER,
April 9.

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